

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

BEING THE

36th Annual Report

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Trowbridge Urban Sanitary District.

PRESENTED TO THE

TROWBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

BY

JAMES PEARSE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health to the Trowbridge Urban Sanitary Authority.

TROWBRIDGE :

B. LANSDOWN AND SONS, SILVER STREET.

Medical Officer's Annual Report.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Trowbridge
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit to you my ninth Report as your Medical Officer of Health.

The estimated population of the District to the middle of 1910 is 11,058, as compared with 11,526 at the census of 1901 ; the enumeration which will shortly take place under the new census will show to what extent this reduction is justified. The main industries in which the population is engaged are cloth-weaving, engineering, bacon-curing, mattress-making, railway service, and brewing. There have also been started recently a glove factory, and a tailoring factory. There is a large amount of female labour employed, while there is unfortunately a dearth of employment for skilled artisans. The establishment of works which would meet this need would prove a great boon to the District.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The conditions of housing of the working classes are on the whole satisfactory. In the newer portions of the town to which the population has largely spread there is abundance of space and ventilation to the houses. The older portions present a difficult problem, both from the nature of some of the property, and the character of some of the inhabitants, whose habits increase the difficulty of efforts towards sanitary amelioration. Inspection of such areas has been regularly carried out during the year by your Inspector and myself.

The Housing and Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909, which is now in operation, will bring such districts under much stricter control than has hitherto been possible. This Act requires a rigorous inspection of all houses in your area of a rental not exceeding £16. It places on the landlord the obligation of an implied condition that all such houses let after the passing of the Act are reasonably fit for habitation, and are so maintained,

and gives the Local Authority power to themselves execute necessary repairs if the landlord fails to do so when required by them. Another provision enables the local authority on the representation of their officer that a house is unfit for human habitation to issue a closing order prohibiting its use, and if the necessary repairs are not carried out to order its demolition. The scope of the Act appears to me to be much limited by the above-mentioned provision limiting action regarding repairs to contracts made after the passing of the Act. The number of houses to which this Act applies within the District is 2,872, made up as follows: Rental of £5 and under, 770; over £5 and not exceeding £10, 1,550; over £10 and not exceeding £16, 552. The inspection of this property and the keeping of the necessary records will very seriously increase the work of your Sanitary Officers.

Six closing orders under this Act have been issued during the year. As a result 3 houses in Islington, and 2 houses in British Row have been demolished by the owners; while the house in Lower Broad Street has been repaired.

The number of new houses erected in the year was 14.

WATER SUPPLY.

The District is served by the Trowbridge Water Company, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1875. This Company also supplies in addition to Trowbridge the Melksham Urban District, a portion of the Melksham Rural District, and a portion of the Westbury Rural District. Originally the water was drawn from the spring of the River Biss; now the source of supply is from adits driven into the chalk, and from a well sunk through the chalk into the lower greensand.

My last three reports have dealt fully with difficulties which had arisen in connection with the water supply, especially the possibility of bacterial contamination. In the early part of the year an investigation of the source of supply was made by the Officers of the Company and their adviser, Professor Sims Woodhead, at which meeting the County Medical Officer and myself were present. The Company were subsequently asked if they would furnish the Council with information as to Professor Woodhead's opinion, and the following letter was received from the Company's Secretary, dated March 18th, 1910:—"There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the report to be sent to your Council from this Company. I have seen Professor Woodhead and Mr. Gray and they both say that the meeting with representatives of your Council was chiefly to explain the Company's work of supply at Upton, and this confirms the opinion already expressed by Professor

Woodhead that the supply furnished by the Company was of a good bacteriological character." A later letter stated that the Board would take every precaution to supply water of a high standard of purity.

No further action has been taken.

Fortunately during the year there has been no outbreak of illness which could be considered of water-borne character. One well in Newtown district has been closed during the year.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 43 Dairies and Cowsheds on the Register. To these 119 visits of inspection have been made by your Inspector, and visits have also been paid by myself. The main difficulty experienced is in the accumulation of manure in the neighbourhood of the milking sheds ; in some instances the conditions in this respect have been much improved. Twenty-nine notices have been served requiring the necessary limewashing to be carried out. In two cases structural alterations have been executed at the instance of your Council, new drainage having been instituted at one farm, and the yard of another being repaired. All the cowsheds, with one exception, are served by the Trowbridge Water Company.

Most of the milk retailed in the District is supplied direct from the farms. Butter-making is carried on in only one establishment. From the Wilts United Dairy Company milk is despatched over a wide area by rail, and the manufacture of dried milk is also carried on.

There has been no action taken regarding tuberculous cattle.

OTHER FOODS.

There are twelve slaughterhouses on the Register which receive regular inspection, and which are on the whole conducted satisfactorily.

The manufacture of bacon, etc., is one of the local industries. No action during the year has been taken under section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Three carcasses have been destroyed with the consent of the owners. Systematic inspection at the time of slaughtering is ~~now~~ ^{not} carried out by the Local Authority.

The Inspector does not yet hold a certificate in meat inspection; but will shortly be sitting for the necessary examination.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Sewage Disposal Works have been in operation since 30th September, 1909, so that the present is the first complete year on which any report can be given.

For much of the following information I am indebted to your Surveyor.

The average dry weather flow of sewage is estimated to be 500,000 gallons daily, made up of 250,000 gallons of domestic sewage, 200,000 gallons of trade waste, and 50,000 gallons of subsoil water. The pumping plant is capable of raising 1,680,000 gallons daily, that is more than three times the dry weather flow, or five times such flow if the amount of trade waste and subsoil water is taken as constant. The sewage is received at the pumping station in a detritus tank, where it undergoes screening, thence it is raised by the pumps and discharged into three sedimentation tanks, having a total capacity of just over 500,000 gallons. Here the sewage undergoes settlement for a period of 24 hours extended over the three tanks. The primary contact beds on to which the liquor subsequently passes are four of slate and four of broken stone; each contains 656 cubic yards of medium, while the water capacity of the slate beds is twice that of the stone beds, being 73,800 gallons. With a normal flow the beds are worked on an eight hour cycle—two hours filling, two hours full, two hours emptying, two hours vacant. The eight secondary beds, composed of fine clinker, have a like medium capacity to the primary beds. From the secondary beds the effluent is conducted by two carriers to the River Biss.

The main difficulty experienced at the works has been with regard to the disposal of excessive flow in time of storm. The present arrangement is that the storm water filter bed receives from the detritus tank any excess over three times the dry weather flow. The capacity of this bed is, however, insufficient (1,800 cubic yards), and the filtering material has readily become clogged, so that efficient filtration has been difficult to obtain.

Previously to the construction of the Sewage Disposal Works the sewage of the town was passed unpurified into the River Biss. In January, 1896, the riparian owner took action against the Council, and obtained an order against them by consent, “and by that it was ordered that the defendants should be perpetually restrained from causing or permitting any of the sewage of their district to pass through any sewers belonging to them into the stream or natural watercourse known as the Biss, and by the same order the defendants undertook at the expiration of a certain period, which has now expired, to thoroughly cleanse the bed and banks of the said stream from all sewage deposits from the highest present outfall to the point where the stream ceased to flow through or adjoin the plaintiff’s property.” *

In January, 1910, further action was taken by the riparian owner for breach of injunction and failure to perform the undertaking. This action was heard before Mr. Justice Warrington, who found against the Council, and directed the issue of a writ of sequestration, but suspended its action—"the writ not to issue for six months, and not to issue at all if during that period the bed of the river is satisfactorily cleaned to the satisfaction of the person mentioned." *

Mr. Justice Warrington delivered judgment against the Council mainly on three counts, which he considered established.

(1) The passage of unfiltered excess storm flow direct to the river: "It was no doubt highly diluted, because assuming that the pumping station was properly worked, as I do, it must have been diluted by reason of the fact that it must have exceeded three times the dry weather flow, but for all that it was sewage, and unpurified sewage." *

(2) The passage on certain occasions of sewage matter from the sedimentation tanks to the Biss without adequate treatment.

(3) Insufficient cleansing of the bed of the river.

The difficulty as regards the cleansing of the river has been met by agreement between the Council and the riparian owner, who has arranged for such cleansing to his own satisfaction.

The capability of the works to deal with normal sewage flow was admitted: "No well-founded complaint could be made of the system as such, and in fact the plaintiff does not allege that if the system of drainage which has been constructed by the Urban District Council, at very considerable expense, is properly worked the effluent which ultimately flows into the River Biss would be an effluent to which he could as riparian owner properly object." *

The difficulty remains as to dealing with excess storm flow. Mr. Justice Warrington's judgment would appear to imply that under the terms of the injunction the Council may pass *no* untreated excess flow into the Biss stream. This would place on the Council a much heavier obligation than is usually demanded. Thus, paragraph 295 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal states:—"The usual requirements of the Local Government Board in regard to the treatment of storm sewage are that any increase in flow up to three times the dry weather rate should be fully dealt with by the ordinary complete plant, and that a certain number of additional dilutions—up to a total of six—should be treated on special storm filters."

To meet this difficulty a scheme has been prepared by your Surveyor by which it is proposed to substitute for the present storm water filter stand-by tanks capable of holding half the 24 hours' dry weather flow, and to construct such tanks with an overflow which shall not come into operation until the tanks are full, and to carry such overflow by an effluent outfall sewer from the sewage outfall works to the River Avon, such sewer also to take the effluent from the disposal works after treatment. The surplus water left in the tanks after subsidence of the storm would be drawn back to the pump wells and discharged to the works for treatment.

This scheme is still before your Council, but application has been made to the Local Government Board for sanction to a loan of £5,750, in the event of its being decided to proceed with the scheme, and an enquiry was held on November 25th, 1910. Such sanction has not yet been received.

In dealing with the question of storm flow, the Royal Commission states (paragraph 290): "In our opinion, the difficulties of dealing with the increase in flow due to storms, can best be met by the provision of stand-by tanks to receive the storm sewage in excess of that which can be passed through the ordinary tanks. . . . We should think that tanks capable of holding a quarter of the mean daily dry weather flow would usually be sufficient."

There would probably be little difficulty in so adapting the works to meet this recommendation and to fulfil the usual requirements of the Local Government Board as above quoted. But if the Council is to meet the obligation of passing no untreated flow, though highly diluted, to the River Biss, it is faced with the alternative of either adopting the scheme outlined, or so altering the works as to be able to cope with all that passes through the sewers in time of storm.

The total cost of the Sewage Disposal Works to date is £26,000.

Passages marked thus (*) are quoted from Mr. Justice Warrington's Judgment.

HOUSE REFUSE.

This is removed from the business part of the town daily, and from outlying parts twice weekly, and is tipped mostly at Southwick. It is estimated that about 3,700 loads of refuse and ashes were removed during the year.

NUISANCES.

A large number of varied nuisances have been dealt with during the year, details of which are tabulated in the Inspector's statement appended to this report. The main item dealt with is that of the condition of drains and sanitary accommodation. Forty-four old drains have been partially or wholly relaid ; defective traps have been remedied in 107 instances ; the repair, ventilation, etc., of w.c.'s have been effected in 129 instances. Considerable nuisance arose in connection with the digester at Messrs. Bowyer's Factory, but this has not recurred for some time.

One case of overcrowding in Waldron's Square was abated in which two families, comprising altogether 6 adults and 5 children, occupied one house.

SPECIAL BYE-LAWS.

No special bye-laws exist as to houses let in lodgings, offensive trades, etc.

The sanction of the Local Government Board has been given to the adoption of certain sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Section 51 gives the Council power to further define "offensive trades" ; its adoption has been mainly suggested so that the Council may consider the question of rag-picking, which at present is often carried on in dwelling-houses. This will be further brought to your notice.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The one Common Lodging-house in Shail's Lane is licensed for 48 inmates. No cause for complaint as to its management has occurred.

SCHOOLS.

The number of elementary scholars in the District is 1,828, with an average attendance of 1,655. In my last report I stated that the question of necessary sanitary alterations at Adcroft Schools was in abeyance owing to uncertainty as to the action of the County Council regarding these schools, which they had recently taken over. It is now proposed to build a new school in this district for boys, and also to considerably alter the present buildings, which will still be used as a school for girls ; such alteration will include the necessary improvement of the sanitary conditions.

All schools are supplied with water by the Trowbridge Water Company.

I have visited the schools from time to time in the course of enquiries regarding infectious disease. The infant departments of St. James', Trinity, and Newtown Schools were closed for 14 days during the early part of the year owing to the prevalence of measles.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The School Medical Officer has been good enough to supply me with a tabulated statement of the results of inspection in the Trowbridge District during 1910, from which I have abstracted the main items.

TROWBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.

	Number Examined.	Malnutrition.	Clothing.			Cleanli- ness.		Teeth—More than Three carious.	Eyes—Major Defects.	Ears—Deafness or Discharge.	Tonsils and Adenoids		Heart.	Lung.
			Insufficient.	Dirty.	Insufficient Boots.	Head.					Slight.	Bad		
						*	**							
BOYS' ...	261	15	8	11	13	11	2	110	31	12	20	5	2	6
GIRLS' ...	232	10	6	18	13	35	28	92	29	6	26	2	1	
TOTAL ...	493	25	14	29	26	46	30	202	60	18	46	7	3	6

Table showing the results of following up Defective Cases :—

	Spectacles obtained	Operations performed	Medical advice sought	Nothing done	Total
Eyes	10	..	5	36	51
Ears	..	1	2	..	3
Nasopharyngal	..	5	4	8	17
Miscellaneous	..	1	11	7	19
Total	10	7	22	51	90
Percentage	43·33			56·66	

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of cases notified during 1910 and the previous years is shown in the following table :—

				1910.		1909.		1900-1909.
Diphtheria	..	..	..	26	..	26	..	23·8
Erysipelas	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	8·8
Scarlet Fever		..	..	—	..	22	..	34·6
Enteric Fever		..	..	—	..	—	..	2·9
Puerperal Fever		..	..	—	..	2	..	1·

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of this disease is the same as last year, but considerably less than prevailed in 1908, when there were 54 cases. Most of the cases occurred in the earlier part of the year, and were probably the final incidence of the wave of this disease which has recently affected the district. I am hopeful that there will be less prevalence during the ensuing year. No part of the town and no single school was specially affected. In one household three patients were affected ; in four other houses two patients. In one case the mother was notified as suffering from diphtheria ; On visiting the house I found two children with nasal discharge, which proved to be diphtheritic. Two children from one house unfortunately died ; in this instance there had been delay in sending for medical assistance, as the first child affected was thought to be suffering from mumps. The necessity of seeking skilled advice in all doubtful throat affections in children cannot be too strongly emphasised. By the use of anti-toxin diphtheria is robbed of its terrors *if the case is seen early* but every day's delay very seriously increases the gravity of the outlook.

A new order of the Local Government Board enables Local Authorities to supply anti-toxin to medical practitioners both for curative and prophylactic purposes.

Scarlet Fever.

For the first time since the adoption of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1890, no cases of this disease have been notified.

Enteric Fever.

One case was notified as of this disease, but proved not to be so.

There was a considerable outbreak of measles in the early part of the year, which necessitated the closing of St. James' Trinity, and Newtown Infants' Schools.

Twenty-one cases of diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and I desire to testify again to the excellent care which the children receive in this Institution.

All cases notified were enquired into by the Sanitary Inspector and a report prepared as to home conditions, work or school attendance, milk supply, etc. Disinfection of rooms is carried out by means of Formaline Vapour.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population to the middle of 1910 was 11,058. At the census of 1901 the figure was 11,526.

There were registered during the year 240 births—133 of males, 107 of females. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population is 21·7. The corresponding figures for last year were 241 and 21·6; and the average for the preceding ten years 247 and 21·5, so that the figure remains fairly constant.

The deaths registered in the District number 139, and annual rate per 1,000 of 12·5; the corresponding figures for last year were 147 and 13·2. This is the crude death-rate. But 16 deaths of residents occurred in public institutions outside the District, while 6 of the deaths in the Isolation Hospital were of non-residents; so that the corrected number of deaths is 149 and the death-rate 13·4, as against 166 and 14·9 last year.

The birth and death-rates during the last quarter of the year in England and Wales were 24·8 and 13·4.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths registered of infants under 1 year of age is 19, an annual rate per 1,000 births of 79·1. The corresponding figures for last year were 19 and 78·8.

Only two of the deaths have been from diarrhoeal diseases, the most prolific cause of infant mortality.

The causes of death have been : Measles, 1 ; Diarrhœa, 1 ; Gastritis, 1 ; Premature Birth, 4 ; Congenital Defects, 1 ; Marasmus, 1 ; Tabes Mesenterica, 3 ; Syphilis, 1 ; Bronchitis, 2 ; Pneumonia, 2 ; Suffocation, 1 ; other causes, 1.

The infantile death-rate for England and Wales during the year was 106.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The number of factories and workshops under inspection is 112. Thirteen notices have been served for necessary lime-washing. Nuisances arising from insanitary conditions have been dealt with in four instances. The sanitary arrangements at Messrs. Palmer and Mackay's factory have been very much improved.

Outworkers.

Nine lists of Outworkers have been received. These comprise mainly Glovemaking, but include also Tailoring and Rag-stripping. The homes have received inspection. Lists have been received from Westbury Urban District Council once instead of twice in the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907.

The sanction of the Local Government Board has been received for the adoption of the following Sections :—

Section 43.—For the purpose of dealing with sanitary conveniences, “so placed or constructed as to be a nuisance or offensive to public decency.”

Section 49.—For the provision of sinks for the purpose of carrying off refuse water.

Section 51.—For the purpose of further defining “offensive trades.”

Sections 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 65.—For the better dealing with infectious disease.

Part V.—Dealing with Common Lodging-houses.

RAINFALL.

I am indebted to Dr. Tayler for the observations made at Lovemead House :—

		1910.		1909.
January	..	2·74	inches	·99
February	..	3·61	„	·61
March	..	·56	„	3·29
April	..	2·98	„	1·54
May	..	1·70	„	1·19
June	..	5·52	„	3·06
July	..	1·60	„	2·29
August	..	3·78	„	2·51
September	..	·16	„	3·27
October	..	3·89	„	4·73
November	..	3·96	„	·72
December	..	5·06	„	3·93
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		35·56		28·13

Appended to my Report is a summary of the work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department by Mr. Allen. I desire to record the ready assistance he has rendered at all times.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES PEARSE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Trowbridge,

February, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—

Summary of Work Done.

HOUSES :	No.
(a) House to House Inspections 227	869
(b) Houses Inspected due to Infectious Disease 28	
(c) Other Houses Inspected 424	
(d) do. do. Homes of Outworkers .. 190	
Slaughter Houses	70
Lodging-house	22
Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops	119
Workshops and Factories	86
Stables	68
Pigstyes	41
Poultry Pens	12
Fried Fish Shops	4
Petroleum Stores	43
Miscellaneous	48

VISITS :—	Total	1382
<i>Re</i> Abatement of Nuisances	574	
Other Visits	83	

Total	657
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Zymotic enquiries into cases of Infectious diseases :

Diphtheria	25	} 29
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	3	
Enteric Fever	1	

Rooms Disinfected after Infectious Disease .. 23

Patients removed to Hospital	..	Diphtheria ..	24	} 25
		Enteric Fever	1	

Bedding Disinfected (lots)	32
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Total Number of Nuisances and Contraventions of the Public Health Acts, Bye-laws, Cowsheds, and Dairies Orders and Regulations, etc., recorded . .	496
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Number of Wells closed	1
Number of lots of Food-stuffs destroyed with consent of owners	3

NUMBER ON THE VARIOUS REGISTERS :—

1. Slaughter Houses	12
2. Lodging-house	1
3. Workshops :—	
Domestic Workshops	10
Retail Bake-houses	18
Other Workshops	84
Workplaces	4
4. Cowsheds and Dairies and Milkshops :—	
Cowkeepers	19
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	4
Cowkeepers, Dairymen, and Purveyors of Milk	1
Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk	2
Purveyors of Milk	17
5. Petroleum	9
6. Calcium Carbide	4

Nuisances *re* House Inspection :—

Defective Drains	31
Choked drains	29
Defective drain taps	74
Defective w.c.'s	99
W.C.'s opening directly on Highways	3
Insufficient Flushing to w.c.'s	1
Accumulation of offensive matter	25
Insufficient ventilation of w.c.'s	19
Defective Flushing Cisterns to w.c.'s	3
Insufficient Flushing to urinals	1
Overcrowding	1
Dilapidations	16
Defective rain gutters	8
Want of limewashing	38
Defective ventilating shafts	2
Defective soil pipes	4
Smoke nuisance	1
Defective fresh air inlets	4
Insanitary yards	13
Defective roofs	2
Defective stables	1
Houses closed as unfit for human habitation	6

Total 381

Besides the above 7 new water closets have been provided.
Nuisances *re* Workshops Inspection :—

Want of limewashing	13
No w.c. accommodation	1
Insanitary w.c. accommodation	2
Nuisance from gas plant	1
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Total	17
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Miscellaneous Nuisances :—

Accumulation of manure, &c.	24
Accumulation of bones	2
Insanitary dung pound	1
Defective stable floors	2
Insufficient drainage to pigstyes	2
Nuisance from fried fish shop	1
Foul ditches	3
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	6
Defective stable drains	1
Lodging-house, want of limewashing	1
Nuisance from offal destroyer	1
Nuisance from water gas plant	1
	<hr/>
Total	45
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Contraventions of Cowsheds and Dairies Orders and Regulations.

1. COWSHEDS :—	No.	
Want of limewashing	29	All limewashed
Defective drainage	1	Drain relaid
Insufficient drainage	1	New drain laid
Accumulation of manure	18	Manure removed
Require cleansing	2	Cleansed
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Total	51	
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2. PREMISES OF PURVEYORS OF MILK :—		
Want of cleanliness and limewashing ..	1	Cleansed and lime-washed
Defective trap	1	Made sound
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Total	2	

The few matters outstanding at the end of the year are receiving attention.

A large amount of work has again been done on verbal notification, and only in a few cases has it been necessary for me to ask for statutory notices to be served for the abatement of nuisances.

In all, 341 notices have been given, and the number outstanding is 19.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM HY. ALLEN.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1910.

TROWBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							1909
	All ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upward.	All Ages.
Measles	7	1	5	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	2
Epidemic Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Diarrhœa	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Enteritis	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Gastritis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis	9	..	..	..	2	7	..	12
Other Tubercular Diseases	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	12	..	..	..	..	4	8	14
Bronchitis	13	2	1	..	1	3	6	14
Pneumonia	11	2	2	..	..	6	1	7
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver) ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Venereal Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
Heart Diseases	18	..	..	..	..	7	11	27
Accidents	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	5
All other causes	55	3	..	..	..	19	33	62
All causes	149	20	13	2	4	49	61	166